INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1743 | Washington, D. C. | August 15, 1959

USES Issues Regulation on Migrant Worker Recruitment

The USES has published in the *Federal Register* of August 12 its proposed regulations that would limit the federal-state employment service in assisting employers of agricultural workers in the interstate recruitment of labor.

The regulation would provide that employers must agree to pay out-of-state workers the wages prevailing in the area of employment for domestic workers similiarly employed; must provide housing facilities that conform to local code requirements or, in the absence of local requirements, are determined acceptable when judged by the recommendations of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor; and must provide transportation arrangements no less favorable than those prevailing among employers in the area.

A public hearing on the proposal will be held at the U. S. Department of Labor on September 10.

The text of the USES notice is reproduced on page 262.

High Frequencies Approved for Industrial Radio Users

The Federal Communications Commission has agreed in principle to the use of micro-wave radio frequencies for special industrial radio and other private users of radio communications, and has announced that it will accept applications from industrial users for micro-wave frequencies.

The FCC decision resolved a broad policy question on whether the micro-wave frequencies above 890 mc. need be reserved for the so-called communications common carriers. As a result of its review of micro-wave and other frequency allocation problems above 890 mc., the FCC found that enough frequencies are available to take care of present and foreseeable needs of both the common carriers and the private, industrial users.

FCC now will accept applications for micro-wave frequencies from special industrial users but the present backlog is expected to delay the granting of applications.

The position taken by FCC was urged by the Special Industrial Radio Service Association and other private radio interests at hearings which began in May, 1957. The FCC action is regarded as recognition of the importance of private radio. N.C.A. is one of many trade associations which support S.I.R.S.A.

Bills To Prohibit State Taxation of Interstate Income Are Reported by Committees in Both Senate and House

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Judiciary Committee within the past week have reported bills to exempt from state taxation, under certain conditions, income which is derived from the solicitation of orders by out-of-state business. These bills, S. 2524 and H. J. Res. 450, are primarily designed to deal with the problems arising from recent Supreme Court decisions which threaten businessmen with income taxes in every state where their products are sold (see INFORMATION LETTERS of April 4, April 11, and July 11).

The Senate bill complies, for the most part, with the request of the N.C.A. made before the Senate Finance Committee at hearings held on July 21 and 22 (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 25). Although the House bill is defective and ambiguous in some respects, it is anticipated that most of the provisions of S. 2524 would be accepted by the House in conference, if both bills are eventually passed. Because of the lack of time and the parliamentary situation, H. J. Res. 450 in all likelihood will not be amended prior to passage in the House.

S. 2524, as presently drafted, would afford to most canners significant protection against the imposition of many state income taxes. Under the provisions of the bill, a state would not have the power to impose a tax on the income of a canner (or other businessman), if his *only* business activities in the state consisted of any, or all, of the following:

(1) Solicitation by company salesmen of orders which are accepted outside the state and filled by shipment or delivery from a point outside the state;

(2) Maintenance of a sales office in the state, if all sales are made as described in (1);

(3) Sales, or the solicitation of sales, in the state on behalf of the canner by one or more independent brokers.

This tax immunity would not be available in states where a corporation is incorporated, or where a business, under the laws of the state, is domiciled.

The tax immunity afforded by S. 2524 would be retroactive to the extent that after its enactment no state shall have the power to assess income taxes for prior years against businesses whose activities were limited to those outlined above. The significance of this provision will depend in large part upon the tax laws of each state, but it should provide protection to businesses at least in those states where tax returns have not been filed in past years.

Canned Foods for School Lunch

USDA contemplates purchasing canned tomatoes of the 1959 pack for the National School Lunch Program. Purchases will be made on an offer and acceptance basis, using funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

Offers will be considered on canned tomatoes meeting the requirements of U. S. Grade B or better, except as to color, in No. 10 or No. 2½ cans; however, No. 10 cans are preferred.

Offers must be received by the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., by 4 p. m. EDT September 11 for acceptance by September 18. Delivery will be required during the period October 5 through November 9.

Further details regarding the purchase may be obtained from Claude S. Morris of the Fruit and Vegetable Di-

vision of the AMS, at REpublic 7-4142, extension 2781; this number may be dialed direct as 202 DU 8-2781.

GREEN BEANS FOR USDA

USDA announced on August 12 the purchase of 405,862 cases of No. 10 cans of green beans with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

Purchases were made in Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. Prices ranged from $3.307 to $3.70. Transportation costs and discounts for prompt payment were taken into consideration by USDA in making awards.

CANNED PEACHES FOR USDA

USDA announced on August 13 the purchase of 638,700 cases of U. S. Choice grade canned clingstone and freestone peaches with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act.

Purchases comprised 588,700 cases of clings in No. 10 cans, 30,000 cases of clings in No. 2½ cans, and 20,000 cases of freestone peaches in No. 10 cans. All of the purchases were made in California. Prices on the No. 10's ranged from $3.85 to $4.25. Discounts for prompt payment were taken into consideration by USDA in making the awards.

Endorsement of Canned Foods by Dancing Star Carol Haney

Carol Haney, dancer, choreographer, and director, will give her favorable reactions to canned foods on the national radio show "Celebrity Talks" on August 20. This program is carried on some 300 stations in U. S. A., Canada and Mexico, and the time and station of the broadcast should be published in local radio columns.

Miss Haney became a star with her dancing in the Broadway hit "Pajama Game." She is the present choreographer in another Broadway success, "The Flower Drum Song." In her comments while interviewed by Maggi McNellis, Miss Haney will stress the time savings she achieves with canned foods. Being not only a stage star but a mother of a 19-month son, she finds canned baby foods a solution to her busy schedule, and endorses them also on the basis of their "wonderful taste and almost endless variety." In her comments to Miss McNellis she deals with the hours and days it would take if the average mother were required to make her own preparation of foods for the baby. "They are the backbone of my pantry," she states.

This "Celebrity Talks" series is one of the projects of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program. Previous endorsements of canned foods have been made by George Shearing, the pianist; Edward Mulhare, leading man of "My Fair Lady;" Billy Talbert, tennis champion; Hermione Gingold, stage comedienne; Barry Sullivan, movie and TV star; Lily Dache, hat designer; and Mary Margaret McBride, food authority.

Institutions Magazine

"Serving Our Senior Citizens," a food article in the August issue of *Institutions* magazine, by Mrs. Jeanne Cristalli, former supervising home economist of the New York City Welfare Dept.'s Bureau of Institutional Administration, reports that consuming interest in food remains high among senior citizens. The article outlines the principles of serving senior citizens in all types of food service operations.

Three recipes are given in the article. Each uses canned foods. They are Spinach and Eggs Au Gratin using canned spinach, Peach Cottage Cheese Salad prepared with canned peach halves and ripe olives, and Tasty Salad Luncheon Plate using canned tomato juice, shrimp and tuna. Each recipe is illustrated with a black and white photograph.

Also included in the article are two sets of weekly menus developed by Mrs. Ann Foldi for service at The Drexel Home in Chicago. The menus include many canned foods.

In her article Mrs. Cristalli says, "At times it seems as though the task of feeding the aged is filled with more warnings and don'ts than constructive ideas for making the days of these people as pleasant as possible." Her practice is to serve the main meal in the evening as it is in most homes. "By 'main meal' of course, I do not mean an overly heavy meal. All meals for the aged should be adequate, and none should be heavy," the author states. She believes the diet, except for special diet elders, should consist of normal familiar foods.

Mrs. Cristalli points out ways by which nutritious meals can be served and appetites encouraged through unique planning and by adapting meal combinations and service. She found, for example, that when soup was served as a separate appetizer course the elderly person frequently ignored the next course. This is easily solved in two ways. Either make the soup hearty and serve it as a real one-dish meal, or serve it along with another dish rather than by itself.

Older people need a midafternoon pickup. For this "snack-break" a glass of juice, a serving of fruit or a cup of hot tea with a cookie are recommended. "For variety's sake," says Mrs. Cristalli, "when we are using canned juices as a part of lunch or dinner meals, we frequently blend them; i.e. pineapple and orange, or those two plus apricot nectar, or grapefruit and apricot nectar."

Chewy foods are not omitted but they are served in smaller pieces. Salad ingredients are cut fine. Fruit compotes of fresh, canned or dried fruits are made up of small pieces of fruit.

Attractive foods, varied menus and frequent surprise touches are suggested. The recipes and menus included illustrate these points.

Institutions magazine goes to more than 200,000 institution owners, operators, and key buying factors in over 40,000 institutions and to 1,300 army and navy officers.

MSSA Requirements for Catsup

Tentative requirements for tomato catsup from the 1959 crop to meet the needs of the armed services have been announced by the Military Subsistence Supply Agency. Procurement will be made by Headquarters, Chicago Region, MSSA, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

	Grade	Type	Can Size	Quantity (pounds)	Quantity (cases)
Catsup, tomato	A (Fancy)	I	6/10	14,654,000	340,000
			24/14 oz. bottles	7,809,000	371,857

Status of Legislation

Agricultural Policy Commission—S. 2395 (Stennis) and H. R. 8335 (McIntire), to authorize such a study group, are pending in the Agriculture Committees.

Agricultural trade development (P. L. 480)—S. 1748 was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee July 15. H. R. 8609 was approved by the House Agriculture Committee Aug. 11 and ordered reported.

Antitrust enforcement—S. 716, to authorize the Attorney General to compel the production of documentary evidence for enforcement of the antitrust laws, was passed by the Senate July 29. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

Consumer expenditures—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki), to authorize an FTC investigation of the farmer's share, is pending in House Commerce Committee.

Co-op jurisdiction—H. R. 200 (Mason), to transfer jurisdiction over pricing from USDA to Justice Dept., is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

Co-op marketing—S. 2014, to authorize associations of agricultural producers to own and operate marketing facilities, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee Aug. 13-14; hearings continue next week.

Country Life Commission—Bills providing for the study were considered by House Agriculture Committee in May.

Crew leader registration—S. 1778 (Javits) and S. 2498 (Williams of N. J.) were the subject of a hearing by a Senate Labor Subcommittee Aug. 7. H. R. 5930 (Kearns) is pending in the House Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

Fair trade—H. R. 1253 was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9 and was the subject of a hearing Aug. 3 by the Rules Committee, which indicated further study to be needed. S. 1083 is pending in a Senate Commerce Subcommittee, which indicates no action this year.

FDA artificial coloring—H. R. 7624 is pending in House Commerce Committee and S. 2197 is pending in Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

FDA pesticides—H. R. 6436 was signed by the President Aug. 7 and is P. L. 86-139 (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 20, page 216).

Federal pre-emption—H. R. 3 was passed by the House June 24 and referred to Senate Judiciary Committee, whose Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on S. 3 in April and May. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

Food for peace—S. 1711 (Humphrey) was reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Aug. 10.

Food Stamps—S. 2522, to authorize an experimental program, was reported by Senate Agriculture Committee Aug. 11. H. R. 1359, with amendments, was approved by House Agriculture Committee Aug. 11 and ordered reported.

Industrial uses—S. 690 was passed by the Senate, with amendments, July 27. Hearings were held by House Agriculture Committee on similar bills.

Intergovernmental relations—S. 2026, to establish a permanent commission, was reported, with amendment, by the Senate Government Operations Committee July 27. H. R. 6904 was reported by House Government Operations Committee July 31.

Labor-management practices—S. 1555 was passed by Senate, with amendments, April 25. The Landrum-Griffin bill was tentatively approved by the House Aug. 13.

Marketing of potatoes—S. 17 is pending in Senate Agriculture Committee.

Marketing of poultry—H. R. 1344 (Sisk) and S. 430 (Engle) and similar bills are pending in Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

Marketing orders and parity—H. R. 642 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

Marketing order regions—H. R. 1070 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

Premerger notification—S. 442 was approved by Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in Judiciary Committee. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

Price increases—advance notice—S. 215 (O'Mahoney) was the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in May. H. R. 4934 (McGovern) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

Price increases—public hearings—H. R. 6263 (Reuss) was reported by House Government Operations Committee June 12. S. 2382 is pending in Senate Banking Committee.

Raw product bargaining—H. R. 1793 (Bow) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

Robinson-Patman functional discounts—H. R. 4530 was the subject of hearings by the House Antitrust Subcommittee in June.

Robinson-Patman good faith defense—S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in the Judiciary Committee. H. R. 11 is pending in House Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

State taxation of interstate commerce—S. 2524 was reported by Senate Finance Committee Aug. 11 and H. J. Res. 450 was approved by House Judiciary Committee Aug. 11 and ordered reported. N.C.A. supports S. 2524 (see story, page 257).

Unemployment compensation—H. R. 7177 (Mills) and H. R. 7178 (Simpson) are pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has concluded hearings.

Wage-Hour—S. 1046 (Kennedy) was approved, with amendments, by Senate Subcommittee on Labor July 10, and is presumably being redrafted for consideration by the Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes changes in overtime exemptions.

Wage-hour agricultural labor—S. 1085 (McNamara), to extend coverage, was the subject of a hearing by a Senate Labor Subcommittee Aug. 7.

Wage-hour child labor—S. 2141 (McNamara), to eliminate the exemption, was the subject of a hearing by a Senate Labor Subcommittee Aug. 7.

Waste disposal facilities—H. R. 322 (Byrnes) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

Fisheries Legislation

Construction differential subsidy—H. R. 5421, with amendments, was reported by House MM&F Committee Aug. 5. S. 2338 was the subject of hearings by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee in July.

Fisheries Assistance Act (loans)—Bills are pending in Senate Commerce Committee and House MM&F Committee.

Fishermen's Protective Act—S. 971 is pending in Senate Commerce Committee.

Mortgage and loan insurance—S. 2342 is pending in the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee. Similar bills are pending in House MM&F Committee.

Polluted shellfish—H. R. 1244 (Colmer) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and others) is pending in Senate Finance Committee.

Salmon conservation—S. 502 was the subject of hearings by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee in April and May. H. R. 4293 was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee in May.

Salmon predator—S. 1264 was passed by the Senate, with amendment, July 6 and is pending in House Fisheries Committee.

Tuna quotas—H. R. 443, H. R. 447, and H. R. 673 are pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

Vegetables for Processing—Production Prospects

The indicated production of six important vegetables for commercial processing in 1959 is 5 percent less than in 1958 but 13 percent above the average for 1948-57, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The tonnage of the six crops is 6.36 million tons. This compares with 6.68 million tons in 1958 and the average of 5.62 million tons. The six crops usually account for about seven-eighths of the total tonnage of the 10 processing vegetables for which USDA makes estimates.

Increases in expected production over last year are: snap beans 7 percent, contract cabbage for kraut 1 percent, sweet corn 22 percent, and winter and spring spinach 45 percent.

More than offsetting these increases are declines from last year's production: green peas down 5 percent, and tomatoes down 15 percent.

Production of Deciduous Fruits

Total 1959 production of deciduous fruits was estimated as of August 1 to be 3 percent greater than in 1958 and 7 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Production estimates for apples and sweet cherries are below last year, but more peaches, pears, grapes and sour cherries are in prospect.

Crop	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(*thousands of bushels*)		
Apples, all	126,610	118,707	− 6
East	58,035	58,680	+ 1
Central	22,996	22,637	− 2
West	45,579	37,390	−18
Peaches, all	71,069	72,639	+ 2
Calif. clingstone	21,043	24,169	+15
Calif. freestone	11,459	13,751	+20
Pears, all	28,890	32,277	+12
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	
Bartlett pears, Pacific Coast	447,000	517,000	+16
Sweet cherries, all	87,610	80,050	− 9
Great Lakes	21,000	22,800	+ 9
Western states	66,610	57,250	−14
Sour cherries, all	103,920	139,210	+34
Great Lakes	92,800	131,300	+41
Western states	11,120	7,910	−29
Apricots, all	108,000	229,500	+113
Calif.	90,000	210,000	+133
Plums, all	68,800	107,000	+56
Calif.	61,000	100,000	+64

Tomatoes for Processing

The first forecast of tomatoes for processing points to a production of 3,641,000 tons in 1959. This August 1 indicated production is 15 percent below last year's crop but 10 percent larger than the average annual production for the preceding 10 years.

Conditions on August 1 were generally good throughout the nation, and an average yield of 12.6 tons per acre was expected. This compares with 12.4 tons last year and the average of 9.7 tons.

State	Production: 10-year ave. 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: 1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	
N. Y.	156,700	106,600	95,000	−11
N. J.	216,900	250,700	182,000	−27
Pa.	164,600	243,800	137,800	−43
Ohio	192,900	223,700	276,000	+23
Ind.	295,900	211,700	247,000	+17
Ill.	98,800	140,100	127,600	− 9
Mich.	63,400	94,000	84,000	−11
Wis.	8,700	7,000	5,600	−20
Iowa	10,100	15,500	13,500	−13
Mo.	8,100	4,200	3,900	− 7
Del.	32,800	33,400	21,000	−37
Md.	128,800	94,500	65,800	−30
Va.	60,600	48,000	42,000	−12
S. C.	2,900	3,400	3,600	+ 6
Fla. [1]	33,700	38,200	37,400	− 2
Ky.	5,700	4,800	4,800	....
Ark.	11,000	8,100	8,100	....
Texas	42,200	74,100	45,600	−38
Colo.	23,800	20,900	31,400	+50
Utah	75,600	14,000	51,600	+268
Calif.	1,648,200	2,629,900	2,125,000	−19
Other states [2]	16,900	20,700	32,300	+56
U. S. Total	3,298,300	4,287,300	3,641,000	−15

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ariz., Conn., Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Wash., and W. Va.

Sweet Corn for Processing

The indicated production of sweet corn for processing is 1,611,400 tons. If realized, this production will be 22 percent higher than that in 1958 and 17 percent above average. This larger production results not only from a 12 percent larger acreage than last year but a 9 percent higher yield per acre.

Yields in the central East Coast states are under those of last year because of lack of rainfall in June and early July. Rains since July 10 relieved the drought condition but some early acreage was lost. In the important Midwest sweet corn producing states, August 1 indications point to yields exceeding last year's except in Iowa. The Iowa yield per acre is only slightly below 1958. Corn in Minnesota and Wisconsin was beginning to need rain on August 1. Recent hot weather in the Northwest has been unfavorable for the crop, but good yields are still expected.

State	Production: 10-year ave. 1948-57	Production: 1958	Production: 1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	(*tons*)	
Maine	22,600	18,600	16,900	− 9
N. Y.	67,500	67,400	74,000	+10
Pa.	28,500	27,200	24,500	−10
Ohio	31,400	13,500	18,000	+33
Ind.	50,400	38,300	50,800	+33
Ill.	200,800	176,500	227,600	+29
Wis.	290,000	272,800	392,000	+44
Minn.	289,600	291,300	344,100	+18
Iowa	69,500	33,800	28,800	−15
Del.	11,900	14,200	16,500	+16
Md.	74,800	92,400	87,000	− 6
Idaho	45,500	58,900	70,200	+19
Wash.	65,100	68,300	99,000	+45
Ore.	61,800	77,000	87,200	+13
Other states [1]	66,900	74,400	74,800	+ 1
U. S. Total	1,376,400	1,324,600	1,611,400	+22

[1] Ark., Calif., Colo., La., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. H., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Vt., Va., and Wyo.

Snap Beans for Processing

Production of snap beans for processing is now forecast at 385,500 tons. This level is 7 percent above the 1958 production and a third higher than average. If this year's indicated production is realized, it will set a new record for this crop.

The August 1 indicated yield of snap beans is 2.4 tons per acre, the same as that made in 1958 and 0.2 tons above average.

Production prospects for the nation have changed very little since July 1. The crops in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland have improved slightly as a result of needed rains falling during July. Offsetting the improvement in these states were declines in yield prospects in Colorado, Washington and California. Above-normal temperatures earlier in the season caused some shedding of blooms in California, and hot, dry weather in Washington was harmful.

State	Production 10-year ave. 1948-57	Production 1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	
Maine	5,600	4,200	4,300	+ 2
N. Y.	51,200	54,400	67,500	+24
Pa.	9,300	13,300	10,400	−22
Mich.	10,400	11,200	10,800	− 4
Wis.	22,100	30,400	33,800	+11
Del.	3,200	4,800	6,300	+31
Md.	16,900	17,000	15,000	−12
Va.	5,800	5,800	6,000	+ 3
N. C.	4,600	9,200	9,000	− 2
S. C.	1,100	800	1,000	+25
Fla. [1]	17,400	16,800	14,870	−11
Tenn.	9,900	16,100	15,000	− 7
Ark.	7,100	6,200	4,900	−21
La.	570	600	400	−33
Okla.	3,600	5,700	5,800	+ 2
Texas	10,300	11,400	17,200	+51
Colo.	5,200	6,300	6,100	− 3
Wash.	10,000	11,000	11,000	....
Ore.	62,400	88,800	91,500	+ 3
Calif.	17,500	27,200	29,600	+ 9
Other states [2]	16,400	19,500	25,030	+28
U. S. Total	290,700	360,700	385,500	+ 7

[1] Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. [2] Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Utah, Vt., and Wyo.

Cabbage for Kraut

Contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is forecast at 126,800 tons, slightly more than last year and nearly a fifth above average. This estimate includes production from acreage grown by kraut packers on their own or leased land as well as production grown under contract on either an acreage or a tonnage basis. It does not include open market purchases.

The yield presently indicated from contract acreage is 15.7 tons per acre. This is 6 percent below the 1958 yield of 16.7 tons but is 29 percent above the average of 12.2 tons for the 1948-57 period.

No information is available at this time on the tonnage from the 1959 crop which will be purchased on the open market. An estimate of such purchases will be made in December. Last year, kraut packers purchased 77,700 tons or 38 percent of their total supplies on the open market. The 10-year average open market purchases amount to 93,900 tons or 47 percent of the total quantity used for kraut.

The total early fall crop, which will provide the bulk of the cabbage used for kraut, is indicated at 442,450 tons, 13 percent less than last year and 10 percent below average. Most of the reduction is expected in states which are relatively heavy kraut producers.

State	Total [1] 1958 (tons)	Contract [2] 1958 (tons)	Contract [2] 1959 Indicated (tons)
N. Y.	73,700	26,500	36,000
Ohio	24,900	24,900	15,300
Ind.	10,200	10,200	9,000
Wis.	50,800	29,300	30,400
Other states [3]	43,400	34,400	36,100
U. S. Total	203,000	125,300	126,800

[1] Total production includes tonnage obtained from contract acreage (footnote 2) and tonnage purchased on the open market.

[2] Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on own or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage for contracted tonnage.

[3] Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Utah, Va., and Wash.

Trends in Geographic Pattern of Vegetable Production

Trends in the geographic pattern of production of vegetables for commercial processing are measured in a special article by the Agricultural Marketing Service of USDA in its July issue of *The Vegetable Situation*.

The article points out that during the last two decades the processed vegetable industry has been characterized by a substantial increase in acreage, sharply higher yields, rapid expansion in production, and important shifts in the geographic pattern of production.

Total production of vegetables for processing doubled in the years between 1935-38 and 1955-58. Acreage was up only 20 percent, but yields increased almost 70 percent. Although acreage was increased in all regions except the South Atlantic, 90 percent of the total increase resulted from a doubling of acreage in the West. This region also showed the highest average yield per acre and experienced the sharpest increase in yield.

Tonnage increased between 1935-38 and 1955-58 in all regions except the South Atlantic. But the output in the West increased more than four-fold and the gain there accounted largely for the over-all expansion of the industry.

The Western region has consistently increased in relative importance, from 20 percent of the U. S. total in the prewar period to 46 percent in the 1955-58 period. Despite a big increase in tonnage, the North Central region has declined in relative importance, from 42 to about 32 percent of the total. Large declines in relative importance are recorded also for the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central regions.

In the following table is a summary of production of vegetables for processing by regions, showing both actual and relative shifts in importance, for prewar, postwar, and the most recent period:

Region	1935-38 (1,000 tons)	1935-38 (percent)	1947-50 (1,000 tons)	1947-50 (percent)	1955-58 (1,000 tons)	1955-58 (percent)
Western	708	20.2	1,751	32.5	3,306	45.9
North Central	1,479	42.1	1,931	35.8	2,288	31.7
South Central	139	4.0	206	3.8	215	3.0
South Atlantic	517	14.7	551	10.2	475	6.6
North Atlantic	688	19.0	955	17.7	923	12.8
U. S. Total	3,511	100.0	5,394	100.0	7,207	100.0

Source: "Trends in the Geographic Pattern of Production of Vegetables for Commercial Processing," *The Vegetable Situation*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, July, 1959.

Production of Field Crops

Following are production prospects for certain field crops as of August 1, according to estimates published by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA:

Crop	1958	1959 Indicated	Percent change from 1958
	(thousands of bags)		
Dry edible beans	18,981	18,535	− 2
Dry field peas	2,475	4,101	+66
Rice	52,166	52,090	....
	(thousands of bushels)		
Durum wheat	19,913	20,858	+15
	(thousands of cwt.)		
Potatoes	265,729	245,992	− 7
Sweet potatoes, all	17,434	17,852	+ 2
N. J.	1,440	1,440	....
Va.	1,700	1,958	+15
N. C.	2,325	2,170	− 7
La.	4,779	4,845	+ 1
Texas	1,210	1,680	+39
Calif.	1,020	1,014	− 1

USES Proposal on Interstate Recruitment of Agricultural Workers

Following is the text of the USES notice regarding its proposed regulation with respect to interstate recruitment of agricultural workers and placement policy, as published in the *Federal Register* of August 12:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security

[20 CFR Parts 602, 604]

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
INTERSTATE RECRUITMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND PLACEMENT POLICY

Under the authority of section 12, 48 Stat. 117, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 49k, notice is hereby given that I propose to amend 20 CFR 602.9 and 604.1(g) to read as follows:

§602.9 Interstate recruitment of agricultural workers.

No order for recruitment of agricultural workers shall be placed into interstate clearance unless there are assurances from the State agency that:

(a) The State agency has established that such workers are not available locally or within the State.

(b) The State agency has compiled and examined data on the estimated crop acreage, yield, and other production factors in accordance with procedures established by the Bureau of Employment Security (United States Employment Service) to assure the validity of need and the minimum number of workers required.

(c) The State agency has ascertained that wages offered are not less than the wages prevailing in the area of employment for local workers similarly employed and not less than those prevailing in the area of employment among employers employing domestic workers recruited outside the State.

(d) The State agency has ascertained that housing and facilities (1) are available; (2) are hygienic and adequate to the climatic conditions of the area of employment; (3) are reasonably calculated to accommodate available domestic agricultural workers and (4) conform to the requirements of the applicable State, county or local housing and sanitary codes, or, in the absence of such applicable codes, have been determined by the State agency to be such as will not endanger the lives, health or safety of the workers. In making such determination the State agency shall give full consideration to the applicable recommendations of the President's Committee on Migratory Labor with respect to housing and related facilities.

(e) The State agency has ascertained that the employer has offered to provide transportation arrangements for workers (1) not less favorable to the workers than those arrangements prevailing among employers in the area of employment who recruit workers from the area from which the workers are to be obtained; or (2) in the absence of such prevailing practice in the area of employment, not less favorable to the workers than the transportation arrangements which prevail among out-of-State employers who recruit domestic workers from the area of supply, as determined by the State agency in the State requested to supply the workers.

(f) The State agency has ascertained that other terms and conditions of employment offered are not less favorable than those prevailing in the area of employment for domestic workers for similar work.

(Sec. 12, 48 Stat. 117, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 49k)

§604.1 The placement process.

* * * * *

(g) To ensure insofar as practicable that applicants referred to employers are suitably qualified for job openings and that available information as to the worker's reliability and his past fulfillment of his work contract commitments is taken into account before he is referred.

(Sec. 12, 48 Stat. 117, as amended; 29 U.S.C. 49k)

In order that interested persons may have the opportunity to participate in the rule making process, notice is also given that a Hearing Examiner will be appointed to receive data, views and arguments of interested persons which are pertinent to the issue at 10:00 a.m., September 10, 1959, in Conference Room B, in the Inter-Departmental Auditorium, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Any interested person desiring to participate in the rule making process may appear personally, or by representative or counsel, for an oral presentation at the appointed time and place, or may submit such data, views or arguments in writing (four copies) to the Chief Hearing Examiner, United States Department of Labor, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than September 10, 1959.

Oral presentations shall be reported, and transcripts will be made available upon request to any interested person on such terms as the Hearing Examiner may provide. The Hearing Examiner shall regulate the course of such presentation, dispose of procedural requests, objections, and comparable matter, and confine any presentation to the matters proposed. He shall have discretion to keep the record open for a reasonable stated time, upon completion of oral presentations, to receive written proposals and supporting reasons, or additional data, views and arguments from persons who have participated.

The transcript of oral testimony including incidental proposals and supporting reasons, and written submissions of data, views or arguments shall be certified by the Hearing Examiner to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Labor will give careful consideration to all relevant matter thus presented, together with such other information that may be available to him, and will thereafter make such amendment to 20 CFR 602.9 as he may determine to be appropriate.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of August 1959.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
Secretary of Labor.

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